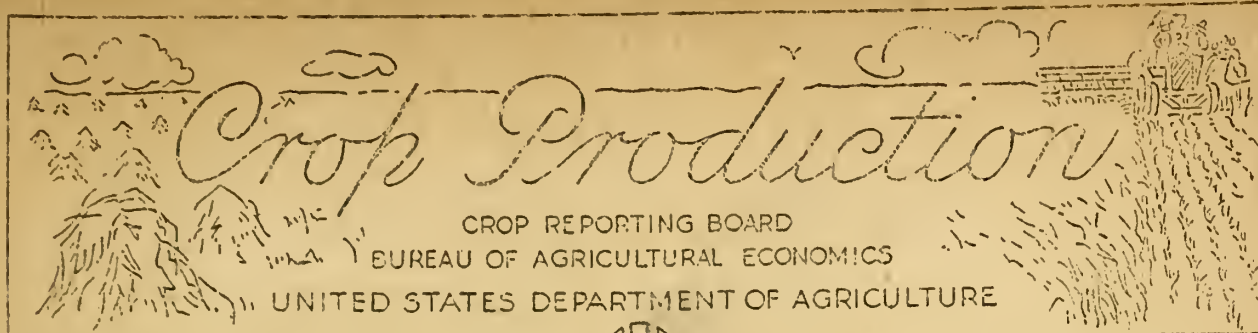


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Release:- May 10, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

MAY 1, 1945

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	ACREAGE SEEDDED 1/			ACREAGE FOR HARVEST			PERCENT NOT HARVESTED FOR GRAIN		
	Crops of 1934-43	Crop of 1944	Crop of 1945	Crops of 1934-43	Crop of 1944	Crop of 1945	Crops of 1934-43	Crop of 1944	Crop of 1945
	1,000 acres			1,000 acres			Percent		
Winter wheat..	46,757	46,349	49,589	38,526	40,714	46,768	17.3	12.2	5.7
Rye.....	6,291	4,701	4,726	3,379	2,254	2,246	46.5	52.1	52.5
CROP	YIELD PER HARVESTED ACRE			PRODUCTION					
	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated May 1, 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated May 1, 1945			
	Bushels			1,000 bushels					
Winter wheat.....	15.3	18.8	17.9	585,994	764,073	835,186			
Rye.....	11.9	11.5	12.9	41,434	25,872	28,872			
	CONDITION MAY 1								
	Percent								
Oats 2/.....	68	74	79	--	--	--			
Tame hay.....	79	83	88	--	--	--			
Pasture.....	75	79	87	--	--	--			
Early potatoes 2/	77	71	78	--	--	--			
Peaches 2/.....	58	43	76	3/ 15,762	17,193	25,829			
				Average 1933-42 4/	1943 4/	Indicated 1944 4/			
				1,000 boxes					
Citrus fruits:									
Oranges and Tangerines....	--	--	--	70,557	106,656	112,280			
Grapefruit.....	--	--	--	32,858	55,979	51,991			
Lemons.....	--	--	--	10,970	11,038	13,321			

#### HAY STOCKS ON FARMS MAY 1

CROP	Average 1934-43		1944		1945	
	Percent <sup>5/</sup>	1,000 tons	Percent <sup>5/</sup>	1,000 tons	Percent <sup>5/</sup>	1,000 tons
All hay.....	12.7	11,038	10.3	10,276	12.4	12,157

<sup>1/</sup> Acreage for all purposes.    <sup>2/</sup> 10 Southern States; California also included for Early Potatoes.    <sup>3/</sup> Includes some quantities not harvested.    <sup>4/</sup> Relates to crop from bloom of year shown.    <sup>5/</sup> Percent of previous year's crop.

APPROVED:

*Grover B. Hill*

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

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CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1945

May 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MAY 1, 1945

Prospects for 1945 crop production as of May 1 were not quite as bright as a month earlier but promise, from a near-record intended acreage, a total output that would compare rather favorably with the excellent showings of the last 3 years. Fruit, early vegetables and gardens in many areas were dealt a severe blow, and some other crops were set back, by the widespread freezing temperatures during the first week of April and by repeated frosts during the month. Excessive rains and floods caused some crop damage and loss of acreage, while cool weather retarded plant growth and, in a few localities, restricted germination of spring sown grains. Nevertheless, above normal rainfall over most of the country built up moisture reserves for the coming growing season. With few local exceptions, there are no large areas with deficit moisture supplies.

Here and there, delays have been experienced and cropping plans have been changed but in the aggregate, progress to May 1 was mostly satisfactory -- except, of course, in the areas affected by excessive rains and floods. The winter wheat crop at 835 million bushels still promises to be of record size despite a reduction in prospects of 27 million bushels since April 1. The tame hay crop is expected to be the second largest on record. Rye will yield better per acre than average, although the acreage is comparatively small. Supplies of spring truck crops are expected to be above the record set last year and a fifth larger than average. While April was too cool for best development, the outlook for pastures and ranges is promising, with the condition of pastures on May 1 the highest for that date since 1921. At the beginning of May the immediate need was for warm, dry, sunny weather.

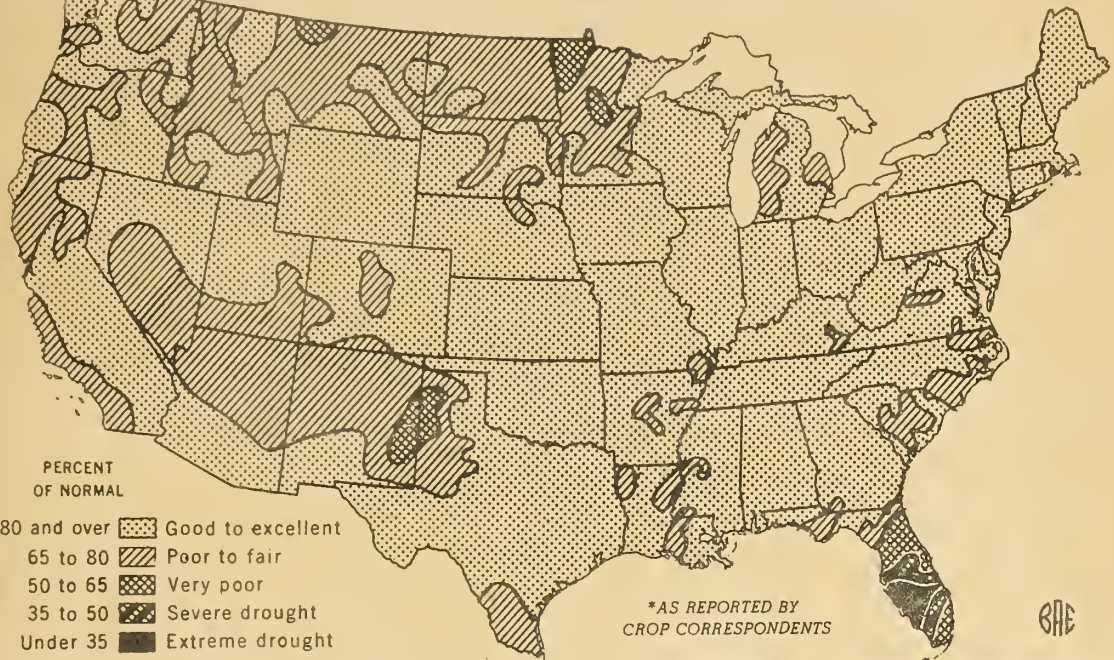
In view of the general progress to date, and with favorable weather for farm work from now on, no great difficulties in planting the remainder of the acreage intended for this year should be experienced over most of the country. In the few States affected by excessive rains and floods, farmers will need a fairly long period of warm, dry weather and will be forced to make numerous short cuts in production practices, owing to limited time and labor. Even so, some intended acreage will not be planted this season. So far the total area thus involved is relatively small, and is likely to be only a fraction of one percent of the total intended acreage this season.

The long lead which farmers had on field work, and which crops had on normal development to April 1, was whittled down by wet and cold weather over most of the country during April. The unseasonably warm March weather permitted farm work in seeding small grains and preparing land for late planted crops to progress to an unusually advanced stage by April 1. Vegetation was nearly a month ahead of schedule. But during April and early May, weather conditions were such as to retard both field work and vegetative growth. In about two-thirds of the country, however, progress is still normal or nearly so, and along the Eastern Seaboard is well ahead of usual.

Frost damage was fairly widespread, yet very spotted. Fruits in the Appalachian, North Atlantic and Lake States were exceptionally hard hit. Asparagus and some early potatoes were frozen back. Some flax was completely frozen out. Strawberries suffered extensive bloom loss. Alfalfa, winter grains and hardy early truck and garden crops were nipped. Cool weather held back pastures, ranges, hay crops and winter and spring grains. Some wheat was "yellowing" and showing the effects of excessive moisture. April storms and cold weather in the range country delayed sheep shearing, but caused only generally light losses and shrinkage to livestock. In contrast, dry, windy weather caused deterioration of dry



# PASTURE CONDITION, MAY 1, 1945

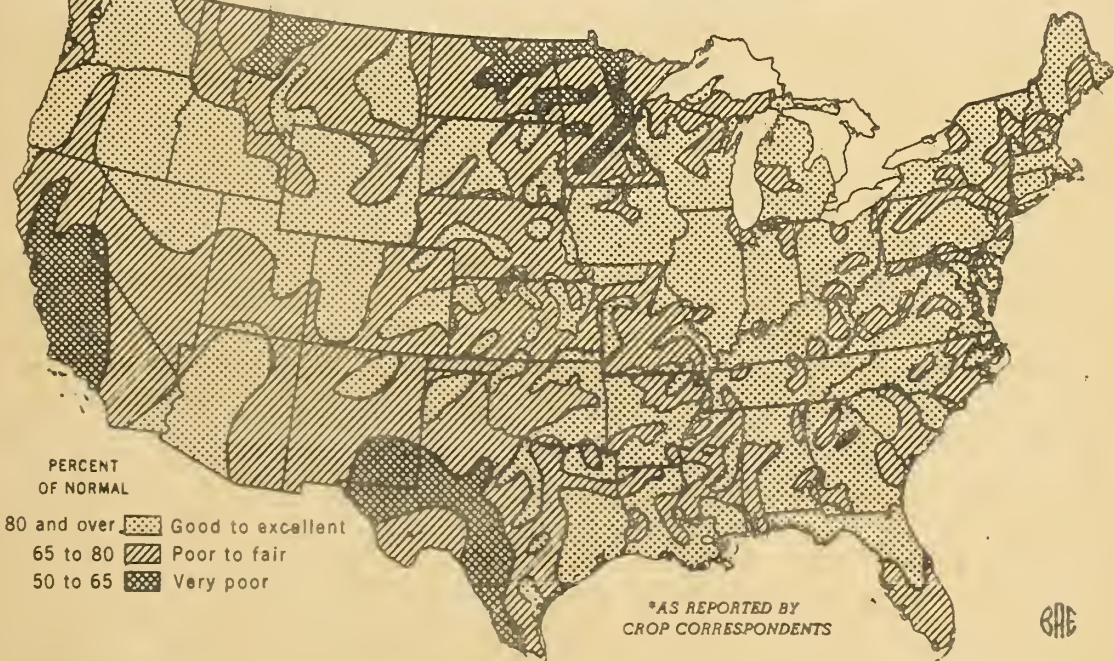


U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 45258

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

# PASTURE CONDITION, MAY 1, 1944 \*



U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43617

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## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

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land grain crops, pastures and ranges in California and Arizona. In another dry area - New Mexico and the Texas Panhandle - generous rains are needed to relieve growing crops, particularly wheat, and to put the ground in shape for planting late crops.

Excessive precipitation in the West South Central States kept the western tributaries and the lower reaches of the Mississippi River at or near flood stage during the greater part of April. In Arkansas and Louisiana floods covered about 2 million acres, involving over a million acres of cropland, of which somewhat over three hundred thousand acres will probably be left idle. Much land was inundated in Missouri and in the eastern parts of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. The excessive rains and resulting floods prevented seeding the full intended acreage of spring grains. In these areas, farmers have been forced to change their plans. A considerable shift to late planted crops such as cotton, corn, sorghums, soybeans and peanuts will occur. Locally, some of the most severely flooded lands will be idle, and much replanting or replacement of poor stands of corn is expected.

In Montana, Wyoming, the Dakotas, and the northern parts of Minnesota and Wisconsin, cold and wet weather has held up preparation of fields and spring seedings of small grains. But the delay so far is not serious as the optimum dates for seeding are usually sometime in May. Elsewhere throughout the principal producing areas, small grains were mostly seeded on schedule or somewhat earlier, but wet weather prevented seeding in local areas of the eastern Corn Belt. Moreover, some late seedings rotted in the ground or came up so poorly and thin that fields will be replanted, primarily with corn or soybeans. Though nearly at a standstill toward the end of the month, corn and cotton planting had made about the usual seasonal progress, except in the West South Central and adjacent States to the north, where excessive rains occurred. Farmers in the Corn Belt were standing by, awaiting clearer weather and warmer, drier soils before starting operations, but some corn was already in the ground.

Except in a few scattered States and an area extending from California to the Texas Panhandle, April rainfall was above normal everywhere. Precipitation during the last half of the month in the South Atlantic States was especially beneficial, relieving a generally dry situation in these States and a critical drought which had developed in Florida. At the same time, light to moderate rains in the dry areas of the Great Plains restored depleted surface moisture supplies, and improved the outlook for grain crops and pastures. In some areas, however, good timely rains will still be needed. The general outlook for irrigation water supplies is good, although prospects on the upper Missouri tributaries are not quite up to normal and some local deficiencies may be experienced on some Oregon, Utah and New Mexico streams. The heavy April snows in Wyoming materially improved the outlook for streams and reservoirs whose water supplies depend on snow cover and rainfall from the Wyoming watersheds.

Reflecting generally good moisture supplies and a favorable winter and early spring season, the outlook for winter grain production is favorable. The outlook is still for a record crop of winter wheat, though dry weather lowered yields in Texas and New Mexico. Prospects are also lower in Oklahoma where leaf rust, green bugs and wet weather are threatening factors, and in a few other States. In Kansas, the outlook is for the second largest crop ever produced. All the leading rye producing States are expected to register above average yields this season. Oats in 10 Southern States came through the winter months with smaller than usual loss, and production is expected to be well above average. The potential hay crop, together with the above average May 1 stocks of old hay promise fully adequate hay supply for the coming 12 months. The hay supply per animal unit should be well above average and the largest since 1942. Early growth of grass was a factor in attaining, this year, the record level of milk production for April. While egg production was down 5 percent from last year, the rate of lay established a new record for the month.



Production of all fruits for the current season--including the 1945-46 citrus crops-- will probably be only moderately less than for last season. Deciduous fruit prospects are very favorable in the Western States and in the Southern peach States, but generally poor in the northeast and in an area including Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio and Michigan. In the northeastern States, low temperatures since April 1 have caused sharp reductions in prospects for all fruits. The citrus outlook for the 1945-46 crops is good for all areas except Florida, where a 3 month drought has probably already caused some damage. Production of apples will be short this year--much smaller than last year but probably larger than in 1943. Peach production is expected to about equal the 1944 crop. Sour cherry, plum and apricot production are indicated to be considerably smaller than last year. Sweet cherries will be heavy, and prunes have good prospects. Pears are likely to be moderately less than last year. Although grapes will be extremely short in the east, because of the bright outlook in California a total crop about as large as last year is in prospect.

Anticipated tonnage of spring season commercial truck crops for market looks like a new record. The increased tonnage will be harvested from an acreage about equal to last year but 7 percent above average. These crops will furnish the bulk of the commercial market supplies for the second quarter of the year. Based on estimates to date, the total acreage for 1945 may be only slightly below last year. For the fourth successive season, processors may have over 2 million acres of truck crops for canning, freezing and manufacture. The outlook is for a 5 percent increase in acreage over last year, with increases likely for green peas, sweet corn, tomatoes, green lima beans and some of the minor crops. However, the acreage of snap beans and California asparagus may be somewhat less than last year.

WINTER WHEAT: The indicated 1945 winter wheat production of 835,186,000 bushels is the largest on record and compared with 784,073,000 bushels produced in 1944 and 585,994,000 bushels, the 10-year (1934-43) average. The acreage remaining for harvest-- 46,768,000 acres-- is 15 percent larger than last year and the largest since 1938. The acreage not harvested for grain is expected to be 5.7 percent of the acreage planted for all purposes. This would be the smallest percentage not harvested for grain since 1931, and compares with 12.2 percent last year and 17.3 percent, the 10-year (1934-43) average.

The May 1 indicated yield of 17.9 bushels per acre harvested, although nearly a bushel lower than last year's yield of 18.8 bushels, has been exceeded in only 3 other years since the turn of the century. The 10-year average yield is 15.3 bushels. Expected yields in all principal wheat States are considerably above average. Only the central and northern Great Plains States and Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania show higher yields than last year.

Wheat in the important producing States was seeded last fall under generally favorable soil moisture conditions, and the crop made a good start before winter began. Loss of acreage from winter killing was the lightest in many years. Late winter and spring precipitation was above normal in most areas and the warm March and early April weather permitted abnormally rapid spring growth. Above normal precipitation in April was generally favorable for winter wheat. However, in eastern Kansas, most of Oklahoma and Texas and throughout a widespread area east of these States and south of the Great Lakes, excessive rains have resulted in some loss of acreage from flooding water standing in the fields, and some damage to the crop. In spite of this, the reported condition is still relatively high. The supply of soil moisture in the western Great Plains region is adequate to carry winter wheat well into maturity, except in northeastern New Mexico, northwestern Texas, extreme western Oklahoma and local areas in west central Kansas and southwestern Nebraska, where a shortage of soil moisture is becoming apparent.

Orange leaf rust is in evidence in the southern Plains States and is a serious threat to wheat over a wide area. Loss of acreage from soil drifting has occurred only in limited areas. Below normal temperatures since mid-April have retarded wheat growth. Nitrogen deficiency is developing over a number of western Great Plains States and in the eastern Corn Belt, as a result of the cool wet weather.

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CROP REPORT

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Washington, D. C.,

as of

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RYE: Production of rye for 1945 is forecast at 28,872,000 bushels. This is about 30 percent below the 10-year (1934-43) average of 41,434,000 bushels, and is the smallest production since 1936 with the exception of the very short crop of 25,872,000 bushels in 1944. Yield per acre prospects are well above average, but production will be at a low level, since less than  $2\frac{1}{4}$  million acres are expected to be harvested for grain. This is even less than last year's low acreage, and is the smallest acreage for harvest in more than 10 years.

A yield of 12.9 bushels per harvested acre is indicated as of May 1. This is one bushel per acre above average, and almost  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels above the yield last year. Yield indications are above average in all producing States except New Jersey, Wisconsin and California, where expected yields are either average or slightly below. High yields are expected in the West Central States, especially in the heavy producing States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska. Cold wet weather during recent weeks was unfavorable for the crop in the eastern part of the country, but even here prospective yields are better than average.

Less than half of the total planted acreage is expected to be harvested for grain this year. This is about the same proportion as harvested last year, but some less than the 10-year average percentage harvested for grain. In the West North Central States, the percentage for grain is considerably higher than both last year and average. However, with a smaller planted acreage in these States, only about the same acreage as last year will be harvested for grain.

OATS (10 Southern States): Condition of oats in the 10 Southern States as a group, and in most of the States individually, is better than both last year and average. Production in the area is expected to be at a high level, since not only is the yield prospect better than average, but also the 7 million acres in oats is 8 percent above last year and 26 percent above average.

For this group of States, oats condition was 79 percent on May 1, compared with 74 a year earlier and the 1934-43 average for May 1 of 68. Only in Florida and Louisiana was the condition below average, but Arkansas joined them in being below last year. Moisture had been short in Florida, but in the other 9 States was favorable to excessive, with some flood loss in Louisiana. Unfavorable spring planting conditions in much of the Southwest decreased the proportion of spring oats seeded. However, less than usual loss of fall-sown acreage had occurred generally, because of both favorable growing conditions and development of hardy and rust-resistant varieties. Only 34 percent of the crop was reported spring-sown in the 10 States, compared with 40 percent last year and the average (1934-43) of 52 percent.

• EARLY POTATOES: The May 1 condition of early Irish potatoes in the 10 Southern States and California was slightly above average and 7 points higher than on May 1, 1944. The 78 percent condition this season compares with 71 percent last season and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 76 percent. Condition of the crop on May 1 was average or better in all States except Florida, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, where prospects have been reduced by adverse weather and blight.

Production prospects in these States, as a group, are unusually good. However, yields on that part of the commercial early acreage harvested to date have varied considerably. Bumper yields were obtained on the winter acreage in Florida, despite local damage by frosts. Total production of winter potatoes was the largest of record. Harvesting of the early spring commercial crop in Florida and Texas is well past the peak, and production is indicated to be only about average, despite an increase in acreage. Blight in Texas and dry weather in the Hastings section of Florida reduced yields per acre considerably below the average for these areas.



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Late Spring commercial acreage, harvesting of which is now getting under way, is smaller than that of 1944. May 1 condition, however, points to the largest production of record. California will produce about two-thirds of the commercial late spring crop this year. Yield-per-acre prospects are above average for the large irrigated acreage in California, and are unusually good in North Carolina and South Carolina. Blight has appeared in some areas of the South and has reduced the yield per acre in Louisiana and Alabama.

Commercial Apples: Early May (through May 8) conditions suggest a much smaller United States apple production than in 1944, but probably a larger harvest than the extremely short 1943 crop. In the east and mid-west, an unusually warm March advanced buds. The bloom was from 2 to 4 weeks earlier than usual in nearly all commercial areas. This advancement of the season prevented the usual spray program in many orchards, and insects and diseases may be a greater problem than usual. April and early May freezes killed buds and small fruits, cold cloudy weather was unfavorable for the flight of bees, and further frost damage may occur in some northern areas. An extremely light production is probable for the area east of the Mississippi River. In the West, the season is late. May 1 prospects in this area are favorable for large crops again this year, but probably not quite as large as in 1944.

In New England, frosts on April 23 and 24 caused heavy damage to buds and bloom and weather conditions since April 24 have been unfavorable for pollination. In New York loss from several April freezes was spotted, with injury very severe in the Champlain area, severe in the Hudson, moderate inland in western New York, and light in orchards along Lake Ontario. Throughout the State the cold, cloudy and rainy weather was unfavorable for pollination during the unusually early and long blooming period. In New Jersey, freeze's April 5 - 7 caused only slight injury to most orchards, but the freeze on April 23 reduced prospects materially. Early varieties such as Transparent and Starr are sizing rapidly. Harvest is expected to start around June 20, about 10 days earlier than usual. In Pennsylvania, conditions are spotted, with a light set on trees which bore heavily last year and with much frost damage during April in low and exposed orchards. A heavy frost on May 2 caused additional loss. In northern and western Pennsylvania counties, except Erie, apples are a near failure.

In Virginia, the crop will be extremely light and variable, largely because of the April 6 - 7 freeze, but further damage occurred in early May in the northern area. Prior to the low temperatures the night of May 2, the northern counties, especially Frederick, had more favorable prospects than other commercial areas. Very light apple crops are now in prospect in all commercial areas of the State. In West Virginia and western Maryland, damage from April and early May freezes varied greatly both within orchards and between orchards, and light crops are in prospect for both States. Codling moth had begun to show some activity on April 1, but low April temperatures reduced activity. In Delaware apple crop prospects were reduced by early April freezes. In North Carolina, there is very little fruit remaining in the mountain counties. The State's apple crop will be much smaller than last year's large one.

In Ohio, the bloom was light, few orchards have escaped frost damage, and production will be light. In southern Indiana, early and mid-April frosts caused extensive damage to apples in a belt extending across the State from Sullivan County toward the southeast. Except in this belt, it is believed enough fruit set remains to

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produce better than an average crop. In Illinois, moderate damage has occurred in central and northern counties. Present prospects are favorable for Transparent, Wealthies, and Yellow Delicious, with a below average production indicated for most other varieties. Michigan apple trees were in full bloom by mid-April in most areas. Frosts and freezes on April 3, 5, 15, 22, 28 and May 1, low temperatures on most other April days, and many rainy days, resulted in a long blooming period, little insect activity, many buds killed, and poor pollination. The State's crop will be considerably below average. In southern Wisconsin, prospects are light. Favorable weather from now on might result in a good crop in northern Wisconsin, where the bloom will not be general until past mid-May. In Missouri, prospects are for a production considerably larger than last year's short crop, although early April frosts caused considerable injury. Damage was severe in the south and light in the north. In Kansas and Nebraska, early April freezes reduced prospects somewhat, especially for the early varieties. The crop in northwestern Arkansas will be short as a result of the heavy freeze of April 5, but prospects are favorable in other sections of the State. Frost damage has been moderate in Kentucky and light in Tennessee.

The State of Washington has prospects for a good-sized crop this year in all commercial areas. Lateness of the season minimizes the possibilities of frost damage. The main areas were in full bloom the second week in May. In Oregon, it seems probable that the crop will be somewhat smaller than last year. In the Hood River Valley, prospects are somewhat more favorable for Delicious than for Newtowns. California apple orchards are in good condition and have passed full bloom in all areas of low elevations but apples in mountain areas have not yet blossomed. A larger crop than last year seems probable. In Colorado, frost damage to date has been light in most areas. The Delicious variety sustained the heaviest frost damage. A somewhat smaller apple crop than last year seems likely, with the sharpest reduction in the Delta County carlot shipping area. In Idaho, Delicious and Romes show some frost damage, but there has been little injury to Jonathans. The bloom, although not as heavy as last year, was generally good. In Utah, prospects are favorable, but frost damage after June 1 is still possible in several areas. In southern New Mexico, frosts killed buds of early blooming apple varieties. However, prospects are favorable in the northern part of the State where apples were not in full bloom by the first week of May. In Montana, the cool, late spring retarded bud development, which lessens the likelihood of frost damage. Full bloom should occur during the last 10 days of May.

**PEACHES:** Peach production in the 10 early Southern States is forecast at 25,829,000 bushels. This is a record for this area, and is 50 percent more than the 1944 crop of 17,193,000 bushels. The previous record crop was 24,903,000 bushels in 1941 and the 10-year (1934-43) average is 15,762,000 bushels. In eastern and central areas to the north, including Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, and Michigan, April freezes materially reduced excellent early season prospects.

In California, both Clingstone and Freestone varieties have a large set of fruit in all important commercial areas and large crops appear likely again this year. In North Carolina, prospects are favorable for a large harvest in the important Sand Hills Area. Cool weather on April 6 and 7 caused heavy dropping, which eliminated much expensive hand thinning of fruit. Some orchards appear to have a thin set but sizes and quality should be good. Worms will be a problem, as orchard work is behind schedule and many growers will not be able to keep drops picked up. Prospects are also favorable in the eastern third of the State, but there are very few peaches in the mountain counties. In South Carolina, a record crop is indicated by May 1 conditions. Recent rains have supplied needed moisture for rapid



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development. The Georgia crop is estimated to be the largest since 1931. This is the first spring in recent years that the crop has not experienced some cold damage. Marketings are starting a week to 10 days earlier than last year, with the earliest varieties marketed the first half of May. Hileys are expected the last week of May, Georgia Belles in mid-June, and Elbertas the last week in June. If the present cool weather should continue several more days, this shipping schedule would be delayed.

In Alabama, high winds and hail the night of April 24 damaged the Chilton County crop, but the State as a whole has a large crop in prospect. In Arkansas, early May prospects were very favorable in the Clarksville Area, but in the Nashville Highland section a hail storm May 2 ruined about a fifth and damaged about another fifth of the excellent crop in prospect in that area. A severe freeze on April 5 reduced the bud set sharply in northwestern Arkansas. Good-sized crops are in prospect in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. In Oklahoma, the crop is indicated to vary from a near failure in the northwest to above average size in the southeast.

In Virginia, the northern area has the best prospects, but even there the crop is spotted and will be light. In West Virginia and western Maryland damage to peaches by the April 5-6 freeze probably was not quite as heavy as to apples because the bulk of the peach trees were past full bloom at that time. However, some further damage probably occurred from early May freezes. The eastern shore of Maryland and Delaware expects fair-sized crops.

In New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, frost injury has varied greatly with location of orchard and stage of development at time of freezes, but moderate-sized crops appear likely in these States. In New England, a fair-sized crop of peaches may be produced if there is no additional frost damage.

In Ohio, frosts reduced prospects sharply but Ottawa County, the most important area, had less damage than the rest of the State. In Indiana, the principal peach sections escaped extensive damage, although the bloom was killed on many poorly located trees. In Illinois, peach prospects are good in the heavy producing southern end of the peach district, but are more spotted and averaging only fair in the northern end. In Michigan, peaches apparently have suffered less than other fruits. Production may be about average, if dropping is not excessive, or further damage does not occur. In Missouri, conditions vary from extensive damage in the southwest to excellent crop prospects in the southeast. Production should be much larger than last year. In Kansas, early peaches were injured, especially in central counties, but damage was not extensive in the northeastern commercial area. In Kentucky, frost damage is spotted, but a good-sized crop is indicated at this time. Tennessee peach orchards have favorable prospects.

In Colorado, damage to date has been slight in the Mesa County section, and another large crop is in prospect. In the Delta County area considerable spotted frost damage has occurred. Production for the State probably will not equal last year's record crop. In northern Utah, peaches were in full bloom the first week in May, with crop prospects favorable to date. In Washington, peaches were carrying a heavy bloom the first week of May. Production prospects are favorable. In Oregon, prospects appear favorable, although there is some concern over moisture supplies in the non-irrigated Dalles District. April frosts killed practically all of the peaches in the southern half of New Mexico. In Idaho, prospects to date are favorable.

PEARS: California prospects are excellent for both Bartletts and other pear varieties. Most orchards have passed full bloom. In Washington, Bartlett pear trees were generally in full bloom by April 20 in the main Yakima and Wenatchee

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valleys. The set of fruit on May 1 appeared uniform. D'Anjous, the most important variety of winter pears, have a fair to good set of fruit. Other varieties of fall and winter pears had a fairly heavy bloom. There was no winter injury to pear trees. Oregon Bartlett prospects are good. Trees in both the Hood and Rogue River valleys carry a good bloom, with weather favorable for pollination. Spraying and other orchard work is up-to-date and there appears to be ample water for irrigating. In Douglas County and the Willamette Valley of western Oregon, conditions were also favorable. Other fall and winter pears are expected to make a shorter crop than last year in the Hood River Valley, but should about equal last year's production in the Rogue River Valley. The outlook for D'Anjous appears more favorable than for the Bosc variety.

In the eastern States, excellent early season prospects were sharply reduced by April freezes and poor pollination weather.

GRAPES: Condition of California vineyards on May 1 indicates a grape crop about the same size as last year. Light local frosts hit some grapes in the interior valleys but there was no evidence of widespread injury. In these same valleys, bunch forms were in evidence, but the main bloom had not developed. In the Desert Valleys of southern California, early grapes, after some frost injury, were developing satisfactorily. Harvest should begin by mid-June. Conditions were favorable in the State of Washington.

New York grapes started growth earlier than usual and were damaged by freezes in late April. Heavy loss is anticipated on exposed sites, although it is too early to determine the extent of bud injury. Late snows and shortage of labor delayed or prevented pruning. In New Jersey, frosts on April 23 caused serious damage in most sections. In the Erie grape belt of Pennsylvania, shoots on the vines were frozen back to the stem by the heavy frost of April 23. Loss in some vineyards was as high as 75 percent. In Ohio, freezes in late April badly damaged new growth, although there is still a chance of fruit developing. Sub-zero weather and rabbits injured vineyards on Lake Erie islands last winter. Frosts or freezing temperatures in Michigan from April 3 to May 1 killed both the primary and secondary buds on grape vines. These lowered prospects to a fourth of a crop or less. Freeze damage was also severe in Arkansas, with probably about half a crop now in prospect.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: In California, prunes produced a good bloom in nearly all areas. It is still too early to predict the set of fruit, but a larger production than a year ago appears in prospect. Plums are making good progress. The May 1 indicated production is 73,000 tons. In 1944, production was 92,000 tons.

Washington prune prospects are the best in several years. Blooming was later than usual with no reports of frost damage. Rainy weather prevailed during the bloom period and may have impaired pollination except in the Yakima Valley where rainfall was light. Prospects in the Milton-Freewater district of Oregon continue very favorable. Trees were in full bloom about a week later than last year. Weather was good for pollination. In western Oregon, the present outlook is for a crop considerably larger than in 1944, if there is good pollination of the heavy bloom. In Idaho, trees had a good bloom, though not as heavy as last year. A little frost damage has been reported. Michigan plums bloomed early. Frosts and freezing weather with poor pollinizing conditions have reduced prospects materially.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

## CROP REPORT

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

May 10, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

as of  
May 1, 1945

CHERRIES: In the eastern cherry States, where most of the production consists of sour varieties, cherry prospects have deteriorated sharply since April 1, because of extremely unfavorable weather, including several damaging frosts. From present indications, the eastern cherry crop will be less than half as large as last season, but considerably better than the 1943 crop. Cherries in the east bloomed about 3 weeks earlier than usual because of unseasonably warm weather in March. In the Western States, where sweet varieties predominate, prospects as a whole are excellent. A record sweet cherry production is possible.

The outlook for New York sweet cherries is relatively better than for sour, but only a fair crop can be expected at best. Condition of sour in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio is very spotted, with the outlook poor as a whole. Orchards bordering Lake Ontario and Lake Erie were damaged least by the cold weather, and show promise of fair crops. The Michigan cherry crop was sharply reduced by freezes. In addition, weather was very unfavorable for pollination during the earlier-than-usual blooming period. Sour cherry production in Michigan will probably be only a third to a half as large as last year, and sweets a near failure.

In Montana, a late spring retarded the development of cherries and reduced the usual hazards of late spring frosts. Cherry prospects in Idaho are bright, although some frost damage occurred in minor areas. Utah expects a large cherry crop, unless possible late frosts reduce it.

The outlook in Colorado is much less favorable than a year ago, when the sour cherry crop was a record. Frosts on the Western Slope, where nearly all cherries are sweets, and an early April, near-zero freeze in the northern Colorado sour-cherry section, sharply reduced prospects. Fair crops, however, of both sweets and sour are indicated. The crops are later than usual and later than last year.

Washington and Oregon cherry crops are about 2 weeks later than usual, thereby escaping much of the danger of frost damage. Bloom was heavy in all areas and large crops are in prospect. Reported condition on May 1 was 93 percent for Washington and 95 percent for Oregon, compared with 89 for Washington and 81 for Oregon, a year earlier. In Washington, sweet cherries were in full bloom about April 19. In the Milton-Freewater and The Dalles sections of Oregon, sweet cherries were in full bloom about April 15 to 20, in the Hood River Valley about April 20 to May 3 and in western Oregon about April 20 to 27. Harvest in the Milton-Freewater districts, where practically all the crop is shipped fresh, should start about June 17. Harvest is also expected to start about June 17 in The Dalles district, where most of the crop is brined and canned, though considerable quantities are also shipped fresh.

The California cherry crop is indicated to be 30,800 tons, compared with 27,000 tons in 1944. Harvest of very early varieties, such as Chapman, will begin during the second week of May, and will be followed by Tartarians from the early areas a week later.

CRANBERRIES: No serious damage has yet occurred to cranberries in Massachusetts.

Some loss may be sustained from excessive flooding, which has been necessary to prevent freeze injury. Water supplies may be short later in the season because of the heavy early requirements. Prospects in other States were favorable on May 1.

APRICOTS: In California, the 1945 production of apricots, as indicated by May 1 condition, is forecast at 184,000 tons, compared with the record crop of 324,000 tons in 1944. California apricot trees carried a good bloom, but in many localities spring frosts and rain during the blossoming period reduced the set of fruit. The crop has made good development to date. Thinning of fruit was in progress on May 1. Washington apricot prospects are favorable. The set of fruit appears to be good, but possibly not quite as heavy as a year ago. Sizes are expected to be larger than last season. In Utah, apricots have passed the blooming stage in all important northern producing areas. Low temperatures caused some damage to apricots during the blooming period. However, losses are not expected to be serious and a crop considerably larger than last year is expected.

FIGS AND OLIVES: California fig orchards are in very good condition, and have made good development to date. There is a relatively heavy set of first crop Black Mission figs. Caprification of Calimyrna figs was in progress the first week in May. Olive orchards are in good condition, but have not yet reached the blossom stage.

CITRUS: United States orange production for the current (1944-45) season is now estimated at 108,380,000 boxes compared with 103,056,000 in 1943-44 and 85,149,000 in 1942-43. Early and midseason varieties are all harvested, except in southern California where a few navel oranges have not been picked. The Valencia crop in Florida and California combined is indicated to total about 59 million boxes -- a record crop in both States and 16 percent larger than the previous 2-State record of last season.

Harvest of Florida Valencias is well ahead of last year. More than four-fifths of the crop had moved to May 1, compared with a little less than one-half moved to May 1 last year. Harvest of Texas oranges is almost completed. Arizona harvest is less than one-half completed which is later than usual. Last year harvest was about three-quarters completed by May 1. Some Valencias have moved from southern California. However, most of the California Valencias will be harvested during the summer and early fall.

Total grapefruit production for the 1944-45 season is now estimated at 52 million boxes -- 7 percent smaller than the record 1943-44 crop but 3 percent larger than the 1942-43 crop. Grapefruit harvest in Florida is ahead of normal and about 93 percent completed. Texas harvest is also ahead of last season and about 98 percent completed. Arizona grapefruit is almost half picked and California Desert Valley fruit about three-fifths picked -- both later than last season.

Citrus groves generally have received excellent care in all citrus States. Present prospects are favorable for the 1945-46 crops in all areas except Florida. In the Florida citrus belt, very little rain fell during February, March or April, and most groves appear to be suffering from the drought. A heavy drop of fruit occurred in April, which is about a month earlier than the usual period of heaviest drop. In Texas, prospects for the new crop continue favorable. Supplies of irrigation water are somewhat short, but the natural moisture supply is sufficient for some time because of good rains the last half of April. Trees are carrying a heavy set of fruit and the spring drop is not expected to be excessive. The present outlook appears better for oranges than for grapefruit, although trees of both grapefruit and oranges are showing vigorous growth. Arizona citrus trees are in good condition and new crop prospects are favorable. Frost occurred in parts of the Salt River Valley on April 15 but apparently little damage resulted. California citrus groves are in good condition and a heavy bloom for all varieties is now at a peak -- a little later than usual.



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CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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as of

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PECANS: Pecan trees in most of the important areas in the Southern States appear to be in good condition. In general, damage from winter and spring freezes has been negligible, and there has been little insect damage to date. The season is not far enough advanced for reliable indications as to the probable nut set, but present prospects appear generally favorable. In Georgia, the bloom was very heavy, and prospects are unusually bright. Louisiana pecan production is expected to be somewhat smaller than last season's record crop, particularly for improved varieties in northwest Louisiana. In Texas, spring rains have been heavy in many pecan-producing sections, and floods have occurred. These conditions, however, apparently caused no serious damage to trees in any area. Prospects appear as good or better than on this date last year. In Oklahoma, the pecan bloom was not advanced enough to be injured by April freezes, and prospects are favorable.

ALMONDS, FILBERTS, AND WALNUTS: Condition of California almonds on May 1 was 61 percent, compared with 58 percent on May 1, 1944, and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 53 percent. The crop is making good progress, with prospects of fair production. There is considerable irregularity of set, however, as a result of frost injury during blossom time. As a rule, where heaters were used trees are carrying a heavy set, while the set is light in many orchards which were not heated.

California walnut condition on May 1 was 84 percent, compared with 38 percent a year earlier, and 79 percent the 10-year average. Some of the earlier varieties have already passed the blossoming period but in many important walnut producing areas in southern counties, blossoming has not become general. Present indications point to a crop slightly smaller than last season. In Oregon, walnut trees are just beginning to emerge from the dormant period. Trees are in good condition and present prospects are favorable. Oregon and Washington filbert prospects are favorable. The bearing acreage in those two States will be somewhat larger this season. If conditions continue favorable, production probably will be larger than last season.

MAPLE PRODUCTS: The 1945 season was the poorest of record for the production of both maple sugar and maple sirup. Production of maple sugar is estimated at 251,000 pounds, or less than half last year's production and only about 70 percent of the previous low record -- 366,000 pounds produced in 1939. Sirup production was even less favorable, 990,000 gallons, or less than 40 percent of the 2,568,000 gallons produced last year, and only about one-half the quantity produced in the previous low record year, 1941, when 1,997,000 gallons were produced.

The reduced production of sugar and sirup was brought about by several factors. The unusually warm weather in March caused sap to stop running much earlier than usual. In some cases the run continued only a few days. In New England, New York and Pennsylvania, many producers were not prepared for operations when the sap started to run in late February, and some were seriously handicapped in tapping and sap gathering operations by deep snow in the woods. There were also some difficulties in securing adequate labor. The number of trees tapped was about 15 percent below last year, with reductions taking place in all areas.

HAY: The reported condition of tame hay on May 1 indicated higher than average yields per acre and a possibility that the total 1945 crop of both tame and wild hay may be close to 100 million tons - the second largest on record. The size of the crop, however, will depend partly on the weather this summer and perhaps more on farmers' plans for livestock to be fed next winter.

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The 12 million tons of old hay stocks on farms May 1 are a million tons above average. These rather large stocks, however, are not evenly distributed. More than average stocks are reported in most of the western and southern States, while supplies of old hay are below average from Illinois and Tennessee north-eastward to New England. In most of this northeastern area, however, the unusually warm weather in March promoted early development of pastures and hay crops. The reported condition of tame hay on May 1, was 88 for the United States, compared with 83 a year ago and a 10-year (1934-43) average of 79. The current May 1 condition is close to or above average in nearly all States.

**PASTURES:** Although cool April weather slowed growth of grass following the early start in March this year, condition of farm pastures on May 1 was the best for the date in more than 15 years. With supplies of soil moisture ample to abundant nearly everywhere, prospects for early summer green feed are excellent. At 87 percent of normal, pasture condition was considerably higher than on May 1 of the two preceding years, moderately above 1941 and 1942 and appreciably higher than any other year since 1929.

In Eastern, Central and Southern regions, the May 1 condition of pastures ranged from 12 to 16 points higher than the 1934-43 average for the date, with Florida the only State east of the Rocky Mountains showing below-average pastures. In Florida, dry weather held back growth of grass, and extreme drought conditions were evident in considerable areas of the lower half of the peninsula. In some Northern states, cool weather materially delayed early development of grass, and pasture condition was only poor to fair in considerable areas of Michigan, Minnesota, and the Dakotas. Elsewhere in the eastern two-thirds of the country pasture condition on May 1 was good to excellent, except for scattered local areas in the lower Mississippi Valley and along the central and lower Atlantic Coast.

In the West, pastures and ranges showed prospects for good summer feed, but cool weather in early April materially delayed growth. In some widely scattered sections, additional moisture was needed. In Montana, development of feed was much retarded by subnormal temperatures, and some Northern sections of the State were in need of rain. In other Rocky Mountain States, new feed has also been slowed by cold weather, but moisture supplies in most areas appear ample for growth of summer feed. In the Western Plains area of Texas and in much of New Mexico, growth of pasture and range feed has suffered from dry weather. In Washington and Oregon, cool April weather also delayed the growth of pasture feed. Oregon needed additional moisture. In California, low April precipitation and drying winds caused some decline in condition, but on May 1 pasture feed was much more plentiful than a year ago.

**MILK PRODUCTION:** United States milk production continued at a record level through April. Total output on farms during the month is estimated at 10.8 billion pounds. Early grass, liberal concentrate feeding and favorable returns to producers appear to have speeded the seasonal upswing in milk flow. A 6 percent increase over April a year ago was much greater than the gain over 1944 levels registered in the first 3 months of 1945. Use of milk for manufacture of butter, American cheese, and evaporated, condensed and dry whole milk in April appears to have been about 4 percent greater than in the same month of 1944. Other uses, including fluid consumption, were apparently up somewhat more. Daily per capita production of milk, at 2.59 pounds, was at the highest April level in 15 years of record.

Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents, averaging 16.86 pounds was at a record high for May 1, about 1 percent higher than the 16.67 pounds reported for that date in 1942 and 8 percent higher than on May 1



last year. The seasonal gain in production per cow between April 1 and May 1 was somewhat greater than is usually recorded during the month, but was less than in 1941, 1942, and several earlier years.

In the Atlantic Coast regions and the East North Central group of States, milk production per cow this year established new high records for May 1, with increases during April greater than last year or average for the month. In the West North Central States, production per cow during April showed somewhat less than an average percentage gain and the daily rate was about the same as in 1943. In this region, however, the April increase was much more rapid than a year earlier and on May 1 production per cow was 9 percent above that in 1944. In the South Central States, production per cow was 4 percent higher than the 1934-43 average for May 1 and above other recent years except 1941. The April increase in the region was less than usual, offsetting sharp gains during March. In the Western group of States milk production per cow continued at the highest level ever reported, although the percentage gain from April 1 to May 1 was somewhat less than either last year or average.

The percentage of milk cows reported in production on May 1 was slightly higher than in 1944, but was below the percentage on that date of other years since 1936. In the North Atlantic and East North Central States, the percent of cows milked increased seasonally and was about average for May 1. In the West North Central States, the April increase in percent milked was more pronounced than last year, but on May 1 the level was lower than in recent years other than 1944. In the South Atlantic States a sharp up-turn during April brought the percentage milked to somewhat above average levels, but in the South Central States the proportion of milk cows in production was the lowest for May 1 in over 20 years. In the Western States the percentage milked showed about the usual seasonal increase, and was somewhat higher than average for May 1.

**POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION:** Hens and pullets on farms laid 6,670,000,000 eggs in April -- 5 percent below April last year but 27 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average. April egg production was below last year in all parts of the country. Decreases in production from April last year were 1 percent in the West North Central States, 3 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic, 9 percent in the South Central, 10 percent in the North Atlantic and 12 percent in the Western States. The rate of lay was exceptionally high, but the decrease in layers compared with a year ago accounted for the decrease in production. The aggregate production for the first 4 months of the year was 7 percent below last year's peak production, but was higher than any other year of record for the period.

The rate of egg production during the month was 17.66 eggs per layer -- a record for April -- and compares with 16.83 eggs last year and 16.78 eggs, the 10-year average. Weather was unusually favorable during the first 3 weeks of April, particularly in the North Atlantic and North Central States, and was conducive to a high rate of lay. Production per layer was high in all parts of the country and reached new high levels in the North Atlantic, East North Central and West North Central areas.

There were 377,759,000 hens and pullets of laying age on farms in April -- 10 percent below last year's peak number, but 21 percent above the 10-year average. Since the first of the year, heavier than usual culling and some liquidation of flocks has occurred, particularly in the North Atlantic, South Central and Western States. Current chicken prices in these areas are proving more attractive than the expected profit to be obtained by keeping the chickens for egg production. All sections of the country showed decreases from last year in the number of layers. Decreases ranged from 7 percent in the West North Central States to 14 percent in the North Atlantic States.

There were 456,738,000 chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms May 1, 1945 -- 2.4 percent less than a year ago but 26 percent more than the 10-year average. The number of young chickens on farms was about the same as a year earlier in the East North Central States, 1 percent above in the North Atlantic and Western, 6 percent above in the South Atlantic, 2 percent below in the South Central and 9 percent below in the West North Central States. Increases in young chickens occurred chiefly in deficit feed producing areas, where there were sharp decreases last year because of tight feed supplies.

#### CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS MAY 1

(Thousands)

Year	North : Atlantic	E. North : Central	W. North : Central	South : Atlantic	South : Central	Western	United : States
Av. 1934-43	40,370	73,108	92,887	42,005	85,752	27,112	361,234
1944	50,947	94,464	145,134	49,173	100,521	27,934	468,173
1945	51,642	94,258	131,978	52,037	98,532	28,291	456,738

After getting off to a slow start, demand for hatchery chicks has improved to such an extent that the limiting factor now appears to be the shortage of hatching eggs. Hatchery chick production in January - March was down 9 percent from last year.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-April averaged 33.0 cents per dozen, compared with 27.1 cents a year ago, and with 19.6 cents, the 10-year average. Egg prices remained practically unchanged during the month ending April 15, compared with a drop of 3.0 cents during the same period last year. Demand for eggs is good and markets are very firm.

Farmers received 25.7 cents per pound live weight for chickens in mid-April -- an increase of 0.7 cents per pound from the mid-March average price and 2 cents per pound higher than a year earlier. Supplies of poultry are far short of an extremely active demand.

The average cost of 100 pounds of farm poultry ration on April 15 was \$2.87 -- 3 percent less than a year earlier. In mid-April the price relationship of chickens, eggs and turkeys to feed was considerably more favorable than last year or the 10-year average.

#### Prices Paid by Farmers for Baby Chicks and Turkey Poults.

Prices paid by farmers in 1945 for all chicks average \$15.50 per 100, compared with \$15.00 a year earlier, and the 1935-39 average of \$8.84. The 1945 average was the highest in 17 years of record. Chicks, both straight run and sexed chicks cost farmers more this year than last. The straight run chick price of \$13.70 per 100 this year compared with \$13.30 last year. Sexed pullets average \$23.50 and sexed cockerels \$7.17 per 100 in 1945, compared with \$23.00 and \$6.67 a year ago. The proportion of chicks purchased by farmers, straight run and sexed this year is expected to be about the same as in 1944 -- 75 percent straight run, 21 percent sexed pullets and 4 percent cockerel chicks.

An increased demand for chickens and eggs, together with the relatively more abundant supplies of feed, have created a strong late demand for baby chicks this year.

Prices for turkey poults have continued to advance for the last 4 years, reflecting favorable returns from turkey raising. Prices paid by farmers for turkey poults this year reached a record high average of \$75.90 per 100 compared with \$69.70 in 1944. The average price of poults for 1938 was \$32.90 and in 1939 was \$33.80.



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Washington, D. C.,

## CROP REPORT

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May 10, 1945

as of  
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RYE									
Acreage			Yield per acre			Production			
State	Harvested	Left for	harvest	Average	1944	Indi- cated	Average	1944	Indi- cated
	Average	1934-43	1944	for grain	1934-43	May 1	1934-43	May 1	1945
	in 1945					1945			1945
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	21	15	19	16.9	18.0	18.0	357	270	342
N.J.	18	14	15	17.1	17.5	17.0	309	245	255
Pa.	71	49	37	14.3	15.0	15.5	1,002	735	574
Ohio	71	38	31	15.8	16.0	16.0	1,132	608	496
Ind.	133	90	130	12.7	12.0	14.0	1,685	1,080	1,820
Ill.	81	66	69	12.4	11.5	12.5	1,012	759	862
Mich.	114	73	60	12.6	13.0	14.0	1,405	949	840
Wis.	219	100	90	11.5	10.0	11.5	2,559	1,000	1,035
Minn.	370	111	132	13.5	11.0	16.0	5,197	1,221	2,112
Iowa	73	10	16	14.9	15.0	15.5	1,170	150	248
Mo.	45	70	92	11.5	12.0	12.0	512	840	1,104
N.Dak.	686	192	145	11.1	10.5	14.5	8,346	2,016	2,102
S.Dak.	528	392	349	11.3	11.5	14.0	6,751	4,508	4,886
Nebr.	354	328	380	10.5	10.5	12.0	3,879	3,444	4,560
Kans.	75	94	92	10.7	10.5	11.5	809	987	1,058
Del.	9	15	16	13.0	15.0	15.0	117	225	240
Md.	18	22	21	13.7	14.5	15.0	240	519	315
Va.	45	41	43	11.7	15.5	12.5	520	636	538
W.Va.	7	4	4	11.5	13.5	13.0	82	54	52
N.C.	54	38	31	8.7	10.5	9.0	461	399	279
S.C.	18	25	30	8.6	9.0	10.0	156	225	270
Ga.	21	20	22	6.9	8.5	8.5	146	170	187
Ky.	16	44	49	11.6	14.0	14.5	183	616	710
Tenn.	38	39	35	8.8	10.0	10.0	343	390	350
Okla.	80	152	141	8.2	10.0	9.5	685	1,520	1,340
Tex.	12	20	26	9.9	15.0	11.0	118	300	286
Mont.	39	28	15	11.1	13.5	13.0	453	378	195
Idaho	7	8	8	13.8	12.0	14.0	93	96	112
Wyo.	20	16	16	7.9	9.5	9.0	171	152	144
Colo.	60	69	62	8.7	8.5	10.0	583	586	520
N.Mex.	7	8	10	10.1	11.0	11.0	73	88	110
Utah	4	9	12	9.2	12.0	10.5	36	108	126
Wash.	22	15	12	10.8	16.0	13.5	243	240	162
Oreg.	36	30	36	13.5	15.0	14.5	488	450	522
Calif.	9	9	10	12.6	12.0	12.0	118	108	120
U. S.	3,379	2,254	2,246	11.9	11.5	12.9	41,434	25,872	28,872

## OATS

Percent of total acreage in									
Condition May 1			Spring oats			Fall or winter oats			
State	Average	1944	1945	Average	1944	1945	Average	1944	1945
	1934-43	1944	1945	1934-43	1944	1945	1934-43	1944	1945
	Percent			Percent			Percent		
N.C.	1/ 79	83	80	1/ 51	40	48	1/ 49	60	52
S.C.	76	81	83	16	14	15	84	86	85
Ga.	76	82	86	15	10	14	85	90	86
Fla.	75	87	69	42	35	5	58	65	95
Ala.	78	84	86	34	19	16	66	81	84
Miss.	77	83	83	23	10	10	77	90	90
Ark.	76	78	77	62	52	39	38	48	61
La.	78	85	71	14	5	8	86	95	92
Okla.	68	71	75	90	93	83	10	7	17
Tex.	62	64	77	44	29	27	56	71	73
10 States	68	74	79	52	40	34	48	60	66
1/ Short-time average.									

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Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1945

May 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E. V. T.)

## WINTER WHEAT :

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	: Pct. not harv. :			: Left :			: Indi- :		
	: for grain :			: for :			: cated :		
	: Average: 1944 : 1945 :			: harvest, : 1934-43: 1944 :			: Average: 1944 : 1945 :		
	Percent	Thous. acres	Bushels	Thousand bushels					
N.Y.	4.0	4.9	1.0	369	22.8	25.5	23.0	6,526	8,874 8,487
N.J.	17.2	20.0	24.0	68	22.0	23.0	23.0	1,218	1,380 1,564
Pa.	2.6	1.8	1.0	940	19.5	22.0	22.5	18,061	20,108 21,150
Ohio	3.4	1.1	0.5	2,273	20.2	23.0	24.0	40,831	46,805 54,552
Ind.	4.3	1.0	2.0	1,632	17.1	20.0	20.5	27,210	26,380 33,456
Ill.	6.9	6.3	3.0	1,403	17.8	19.5	18.0	32,850	24,472 25,254
Mich.	2.2	1.1	0.5	974	20.3	24.0	23.0	16,025	22,992 22,402
Wis.	9.4	2.8	3.0	34	17.5	21.0	22.0	680	735 748
Minn.	14.1	27.4	3.0	107	18.2	16.0	22.0	3,116	1,904 2,354
Iowa	13.8	19.9	3.0	142	18.4	17.5	22.0	6,266	2,118 3,124
Mo.	10.9	18.3	5.0	1,710	14.4	17.0	14.5	26,420	23,800 24,795
S.Dak.	41.4	31.7	15.0	230	11.5	10.5	15.0	1,480	2,079 3,450
Nebr.	18.8	25.4	3.5	3,694	14.8	13.0	19.0	42,787	35,009 70,186
Kans.	22.4	13.9	2.5	13,280	12.8	17.0	18.0	133,700	191,624 239,040
Del.	3.7	5.9	5.5	67	18.8	20.0	20.0	1,348	1,280 1,340
Md.	3.6	5.5	5.5	390	19.3	23.5	21.0	7,465	8,906 8,190
Va.	4.9	4.2	6.0	540	14.2	20.5	14.5	7,902	11,275 7,830
W.Va.	15.5	15.0	11.0	101	14.7	17.5	17.0	1,867	1,680 1,717
N.C.	5.7	9.0	15.0	458	12.7	16.0	14.0	6,112	8,928 6,412
S.C.	3.0	3.1	11.0	253	10.7	13.0	11.5	2,238	3,653 2,910
Ga.	7.1	6.2	7.0	237	9.8	13.0	12.5	1,824	2,964 2,962
Ky.	14.2	14.3	20.0	446	14.3	18.0	16.0	5,975	7,902 7,136
Tenn.	6.0	5.7	11.0	455	12.0	14.5	14.0	4,942	6,714 6,370
Ala.	12.5	16.7	14.0	16	11.2	14.5	14.5	87	218 232
Miss.	<u>1/</u> 30.4	28.0	27.0	22 <u>1/</u>	26.5	24.0	23.0	<u>1/</u> 192	432 506
Ark.	26.2	24.6	35.0	49	9.8	12.0	10.0	516	538 490
Okla.	16.1	8.3	6.0	5,432	11.9	18.0	12.5	48,435	85,914 67,900
Tex.	32.0	11.6	10.0	4,525	10.1	19.0	12.5	30,337	74,746 56,562
Mont.	19.3	19.0	9.5	1,377	17.1	22.0	21.0	17,379	25,806 28,917
Idaho	9.5	5.2	5.0	719	23.5	28.0	25.0	14,279	17,780 17,975
Wyo.	32.0	29.1	16.0	153	14.0	18.0	20.0	1,508	2,106 3,060
Colo.	33.2	25.0	17.0	1,285	14.9	15.8	18.0	13,126	16,827 23,130
N.Mex.	42.4	30.6	30.0	245	10.2	13.0	12.0	2,127	2,795 2,940
Ariz.	4.3	7.7	8.0	25	22.0	22.0	23.0	844	528 575
Utah	7.9	1.3	4.0	224	18.5	23.0	19.0	3,245	5,083 4,256
Nev.	0.0	0.0	0.0	5	28.3	31.0	29.0	111	155 145
Wash.	17.6	5.9	8.0	1,603	26.3	28.5	28.5	30,039	40,270 45,686
Oreg.	14.9	7.1	8.5	742	22.1	26.0	23.0	13,355	18,850 17,066
Calif.	11.0	8.2	4.0	543	18.0	19.0	19.0	13,623	10,393 10,317
U. S.	17.3	12.2	5.7	46,768	15.3	18.8	17.9	585,994	764,073 835,186

1/Short-time average.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

## BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1945

May 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## RYE

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	Left for			Indi-			Indi-	
	Average :	harvest	Average :	1944	cated :	Average :	1944	cated	
	1934-43 :	1944	for grain :	1934-43 :	May 1 :	1934-43 :	May 1,	1945	
	in 1945 :				1945 :			1945	
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	21	15	19	16.9	18.0	18.0	357	270	342
N.J.	18	14	15	17.1	17.5	17.0	309	245	255
Pa.	71	49	37	14.3	15.0	15.5	1,002	735	574
Ohio	71	38	31	15.8	16.0	16.0	1,132	608	496
Ind.	133	90	130	12.7	12.0	14.0	1,685	1,080	1,820
Ill.	81	66	69	12.4	11.5	12.5	1,012	759	862
Mich.	114	73	60	12.6	13.0	14.0	1,405	949	840
Wis.	219	100	90	11.5	10.0	11.5	2,559	1,000	1,035
Minn.	370	111	132	13.5	11.0	16.0	5,197	1,221	2,112
Iowa	73	10	16	14.9	15.0	15.5	1,170	150	248
Mo.	45	70	92	11.5	12.0	12.0	512	840	1,104
N.Dak.	686	192	145	11.1	10.5	14.5	8,346	2,016	2,102
S.Dak.	528	392	349	11.3	11.5	14.0	6,751	4,508	4,886
Nebr.	354	328	380	10.5	10.5	12.0	3,879	3,444	4,560
Kans.	75	94	92	10.7	10.5	11.5	809	987	1,058
Del.	9	15	16	13.0	15.0	15.0	117	225	240
Md.	18	22	21	13.7	14.5	15.0	240	319	315
Va.	45	41	43	11.7	15.5	12.5	520	636	538
W.Va.	7	4	4	11.5	13.5	13.0	82	54	52
N.C.	54	38	31	8.7	10.5	9.0	461	399	279
S.C.	18	25	30	8.6	9.0	19.0	156	225	270
Ga.	21	20	22	6.9	8.5	8.5	146	170	187
Ky.	16	44	49	11.6	14.0	14.5	183	616	710
Tenn.	38	39	35	8.8	10.0	10.0	343	390	350
Okla.	80	152	141	8.2	10.0	9.5	685	1,520	1,340
Tex.	12	20	26	9.9	15.0	11.0	118	300	286
Mont.	39	28	15	11.1	13.5	13.0	453	378	195
Idaho	7	8	8	13.8	12.0	14.0	93	96	112
Wyo.	20	16	16	7.9	9.5	9.0	171	152	144
Colo.	60	69	52	8.7	8.5	10.0	583	586	520
N.Mex.	7	8	10	10.1	11.0	11.0	73	88	110
Utah	4	9	12	9.2	12.0	10.5	36	108	126
Wash.	22	15	12	10.8	16.0	13.5	243	240	162
Oreg.	36	30	36	13.5	15.0	14.5	488	450	522
Calif.	9	9	10	12.6	12.0	12.0	118	108	120
U. S.	3,379	2,254	2,246	11.9	11.5	12.9	41,434	25,872	28,872

## OATS

State	Condition May 1			Percent of total acreage in		
				Spring oats		
				Fall or winter oats		
	Average :	1944	1945	Average :	1944	1945
	1934-43 :		1934-43 :	1934-43 :		1934-43 :
	Percent			Percent		
N. C.	1/ 79	83	80	1/ 51	40	48
S. C.	76	81	83	16	14	15
Ga.	76	82	86	15	10	14
Fla.	75	87	69	42	35	5
Ala.	78	84	86	34	19	16
Miss.	77	83	83	23	10	10
Ark.	76	78	77	62	52	39
La.	78	85	71	14	5	8
Okla.	68	71	75	90	93	83
Tex.	62	64	77	44	29	27
10 States	68	74	79	52	40	34
1/ Short-time average.						



May 1. 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

U. S. 11,038 10,276 12,157 79 83 88 75 79 87

### CITRUS FRUITS

Crop	Average	Production 1/		Indicated
and	1933-42	1942	1943	1944
State				
Thousand boxes				
<b>ORANGES:</b>				
California, all	41,514	44,329	51,966	59,300
Navels and misc. 2/	16,661	14,241	21,071	21,500
Valencias	24,854	30,088	30,895	37,800
Florida, all	23,890	37,200	46,200	43,500
Early and midseason	13,815	19,100	25,800	22,000
Valencias	10,075	18,100	20,400	21,500
Texas, all 2/	1,852	2,550	3,550	4,000
Arizona, all 2/	408	730	1,100	1,220
Louisiana, all 2/	273	340	240	360
5 States 3/	67,937	85,149	103,056	108,320
<b>TANGERINES:</b>				
Florida	2,620	4,200	3,600	3,900
<b>ALL ORANGES AND TANGERINES:</b>				
5 States 3/	70,557	89,349	106,656	112,280
<b>GRAPEFRUIT:</b>				
Florida, all	18,060	27,300	31,000	23,100
Seedless	6,295	10,300	14,000	8,600
Other	11,765	17,000	17,000	14,500
Texas, all	10,392	17,510	17,710	21,800
Arizona, all	2,222	2,600	4,080	3,800
California, all	2,184	3,071	3,189	3,291
Desert Valleys	973	1,254	1,198	1,316
Other	1,211	1,817	1,991	1,975
4 States 3/	32,858	50,481	55,979	51,991
<b>LEMONS:</b>				
California 3/	10,970	14,940	11,038	13,321
<b>LIMES:</b>				
Florida 3/	93	190	250	320

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown; except for Florida limes, the bloom and harvest of which are mainly during the following year. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and / or eliminated on account of market conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.



PEACHES

State	Condition May 1			Production 1/				Indicated May 1, 1945
	Average	1944	1945	Average	1942	1943	1944	
	1934-43			1934-43				
	Percent			Thousand bushels				
N.C.	56	47	55	1,892	2,463	252	2,698	2,528
S.C.	60	27	82	2,039	3,500	392	2,460	5,376
Ga.	62	51	87	4,997	6,177	1,593	4,590	7,812
Fla.	64	74	69	82	123	66	121	116
Ala.	61	40	82	1,463	1,595	649	1,330	2,440
Miss.	63	60	80	886	974	476	1,105	1,400
Ark.	53	50	68	2,061	2,337	738	2,646	2,795
La.	63	69	72	298	335	176	390	403
Okla.	44	15	58	477	477	136	286	565
Tex.	54	42	69	1,567	1,610	900	1,517	2,394
10 States	58	43	76	15,762	19,591	5,378	17,193	25,829
1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.								

CONDITION MAY 1 OF CERTAIN FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

Crop	Condition May 1			Crop	Condition May 1		
and	Average	1944	1945	and	Average	1944	1945
State	1934-43			State	1934-43		
	Percent				Percent		
<u>PEACHES:</u>				<u>CHERRIES:</u>			
California, all	78	84		86: Washington	---	89	93
Clingstone	78	83		84: Oregon	---	81	95
Freestone	77	85		California	62	78	2/ 83
<u>PEARS:</u>				<u>OTHER CROPS:</u>			
California, all	77	73		87: California:			
Bartlett	1/ 80	72		89: Apples, com-			
Other	1/ 70	77		mercial crop	76	75	88
<u>GRAPES:</u>				86: Plums	70	74	2/ 68
California, all	83	86		86: Prunes	67	73	78
Wine varieties	85	85		88: Apricots	54	85	2/ 55
Table varieties	84	88		86: Almonds	53	58	61
Raisin varieties	82	85		Walnuts	79	88	84
				Florida:			
				Avocados:	62	76	62
				Blueberries	79	88	80

1/ Short-time average.

2/ May 1 indicated 1945 production in California as follows: Cherries, 30,800 tons compared with 27,000 tons in 1944; plums, 73,000 tons compared with 92,000 tons in 1944; apricots, 184,000 tons compared with 324,000 tons in 1944.

### EARLY POTATOES 1/

State	Condition May 1			State	Condition May 1		
	Average	1944	1945		Average	1944	1945
	1934-43				1934-43		
	P e r c e n t				P e r c e n t		
N.C.	79	70	88	La.	76	77	75
S.C.	77	50	87	Okla.	75	74	64
Ga.	76	66	84	Tex.	71	68	65
Fla.	72	68	72	Calif.	89	84	91
Ala.	78	66	83				
Miss.	77	74	80	11 States	77	71	78
Ark.	77	69	60				

1/ Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before September 1 in States listed.

### MAPLE PRODUCTS

State	Trees tapped			Sugar made 1/			Sirup made 1/		
	Average	1944	1945	Average	1944	1945	Average	1944	1945
	1934-43			1934-43	1944	1945	1934-43		
	Thousand trees			Thousand pounds			Thousand gallons		
Me.	158	115	92	10	4	6	25	21	9
N.H.	314	229	195	43	25	13	66	57	24
Vt.	4,624	3,496	3,111	303	314	147	1,078	944	351
Mass.	214	182	155	44	30	16	60	60	22
N.Y.	3,113	2,719	2,202	202	131	36	766	835	280
Pa.	532	364	285	54	28	18	154	133	53
Ohio	966	747	560	6	2	1	260	280	136
Mich.	491	515	474	15	6	3	107	167	82
Wis.	326	283	226	3	3	1	75	50	23
Md.	46	31	30	11	22	10	22	21	10
10 States	10,784	8,681	7,330	691	565	251	2,612	2,568	990

1/ Does not include maple products produced on nonfarm lands in Somerset County, Maine.



TOBACCO BY STATES, 1943 AND 1944 (REVISED)

State	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
	Acres		Pounds		Thousand pounds	
Mass.	5,200	5,700	1,588	1,646	8,258	9,381
Conn.	14,200	16,200	1,412	1,442	20,051	23,368
N.Y.	700	900	1,325	1,300	928	1,170
Pa.	31,700	33,900	1,262	1,560	40,014	52,893
Ohio	20,300	22,800	1,000	1,112	20,308	25,347
Ind.	9,900	10,900	1,024	1,314	10,138	14,324
Wis.	17,800	19,800	1,525	1,500	27,145	29,700
Minn.	500	600	1,200	1,240	600	744
Mo.	5,600	7,000	1,050	1,100	5,830	7,700
Kans.	200	300	925	1,000	185	300
Md.	35,300	40,200	590	800	20,827	32,160
Va.	113,400	134,900	995	1,073	112,826	144,691
W.Va.	2,800	3,500	965	1,025	2,702	3,583
N.C.	538,500	694,300	933	1,088	552,612	755,606
S.C.	92,000	115,000	940	1,150	86,480	132,250
Ga.	69,800	95,700	912	980	63,657	93,780
Fla.	16,400	21,600	909	926	14,910	20,008
Ky.	333,600	410,600	949	1,162	321,430	477,020
Tenn.	94,000	110,900	1,030	1,133	96,830	125,645
Ala.	300	400	883	820	265	328
La.	300	400	500	525	150	210
U.S.	1,457,500	1,745,600	965	1,117	1,406,196	1,950,213

State	Season average price per pound		Value of production	
	received by farmers		1943	1944
	Cents		Thousand dollars	
Mass.	52.7	52.9	4,352	4,903
Conn.	79.2	75.9	15,335	17,741
N.Y.	19.0	22.0	176	257
Pa.	13.6	19.7	7,455	10,431
Ohio	34.4	35.9	6,976	9,111
Ind.	45.6	42.6	4,624	6,095
Wis.	24.0	25.4	6,522	7,549
Minn.	25.5	26.0	153	193
Mo.	40.0	50.1	2,381	3,358
Kans.	47.0	48.0	87	144
Md.	45.3	57.0	9,435	16,331
Va.	40.7	41.2	45,958	59,678
W.Va.	45.2	42.3	1,221	1,513
N.C.	40.6	43.2	224,176	326,619
S.C.	38.9	43.0	33,641	56,303
Ga.	32.8	37.3	25,337	34,947
Fla.	59.6	52.6	8,833	10,523
Ky.	41.6	41.4	133,538	197,254
Tenn.	39.5	32.7	38,276	48,663
Ala.	42.3	37.8	112	124
La.	40.0	42.5	60	89
U.S.	40.5	41.8	569,798	814,956

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1943 and 1944 (Revised)

May 10, 1945  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production Thousand pounds	Season av. price per lb. rec'd by farmers		Value of production Thousand dollars
		1943	1944	1943	1944		1943	1944	
Class 1, Flue-cured:									
Virginia	11	88,000	103,000	985	1,050	86,680	108,150	41.1	43.4
North Carolina	11	230,000	265,000	865	1,030	198,950	272,950	40.8	43.2
Total Old Belt	11	318,000	368,000	898	1,036	285,630	381,100	40.9	43.3
Total Eastern N. Carolina Belt	12	285,000	339,000	990	1,110	282,150	376,290	40.3	43.0
North Carolina	13	65,000	78,000	940	1,150	61,100	89,700	39.6	43.2
South Carolina	13	92,000	115,000	940	1,150	86,480	132,250	38.9	43.0
Total South Carolina Belt	13	157,000	193,000	940	1,150	147,580	221,950	39.2	43.1
Georgia	14	69,000	95,000	910	980	62,790	93,100	38.6	36.5
Florida	14	13,600	19,000	870	900	11,832	17,100	40.8	36.2
Alabama	14	200	300	900	810	180	243	40.0	36.0
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	82,800	114,300	903	966	74,802	110,443	39.0	36.5
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	842,800	1,014,300	938	1,074	790,162	1,089,783	40.2	42.4
Class 2, Fire-cured:									
Total Virginia Belt	21	12,200	14,900	800	950	9,760	14,155	27.6	24.5
Kentucky	22	14,000	9,000	950	1,000	13,300	9,000	21.8	24.5
Tennessee	22	25,000	24,000	995	1,050	24,875	25,200	23.4	25.5
Total H'ville & C'ville Belt	22	39,000	33,000	979	1,036	38,175	34,200	22.8	25.2
Kentucky	23	15,000	13,000	960	1,000	14,400	13,000	22.1	23.0
Tennessee	23	2,500	2,500	950	1,050	2,375	2,625	22.1	22.3
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	17,500	15,500	959	1,008	16,775	15,625	22.1	22.9
Total Henderson Stem. Belt(Ky.)	24	100	100	900	950	90	95	22.4	17.3
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-24	68,800	63,500	942	1,009	64,800	64,075	23.4	24.5
Class 3, Air-cured:									
3A Light Air-cured									
Ohio	31	13,500	16,500	925	1,120	12,488	18,480	44.4	42.5
Indiana	31	9,700	10,700	1,025	1,320	9,942	14,124	46.2	42.9
Missouri	31	5,600	7,000	1,050	1,100	5,880	7,700	49.0	50.1
Kansas	31	200	300	925	1,000	185	300	47.0	48.0
Virginia	31	10,500	13,700	1,360	1,410	14,280	19,317	48.4	43.0
West Virginia	31	2,800	3,500	965	1,025	2,702	3,588	45.2	42.3
North Carolina	31	8,500	12,300	1,225	1,255	10,412	16,666	49.0	48.9
Kentucky	31	285,000	356,000	945	1,175	269,325	418,300	44.9	43.9
Tennessee	31	63,000	80,000	1,050	1,165	66,150	93,200	47.0	43.7
Alabama	31	100	100	850	850	85	85	47.0	43.0
Total Burley Belt	31	398,900	500,100	981	1,183	391,449	591,760	45.6	44.0
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	35,300	40,200	590	800	20,827	32,160	45.3	57.0
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	434,200	540,300	950	1,155	412,276	623,920	45.6	44.7
3B Dark Air-cured									
Indiana	35	200	200	980	1,000	196	200	16.0	18.0
Kentucky	35	13,000	17,500	1,030	1,150	13,390	20,125	25.0	21.7
Tennessee	35	3,500	4,400	980	1,050	3,420	4,620	24.7	20.9
Total One Sucker	35	16,700	22,100	1,019	1,129	17,016	24,945	24.8	21.4
Total Green River Belt(Ky.)	36	11,500	15,000	950	1,100	10,925	16,500	29.4	24.5
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	2,700	3,300	780	930	2,106	3,069	34.5	31.5
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	30,900	40,400	972	1,102	30,047	44,514	27.2	23.2



CROP REPORT  
as of  
May 1, 1945

May 10, 1945  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Class and type	Type No.	Acres harvested	Yield		Production		Season av. price per		Value of production	
			per acre		lb. rec'd by farmers		farms			
			1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944		
		Acres	Pounds	Thousand pounds	Cents	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars		
Class 4, Cigar Filler:										
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	31,400	33,600	1,260	1,560	39,564	52,416	19.7	7,359	10,326
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	6,800	6,300	1,150	1,090	7,820	6,867	18.3	1,431	1,257
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	38,200	39,900	1,210	1,486	47,384	59,283	19.5	8,790	11,583
Class 5, Cigar Binder:										
Massachusetts	51	100	100	1,670	1,650	167	165	33.0	67	63
Connecticut	51	6,500	7,700	1,670	1,670	10,855	12,859	39.0	4,342	5,015
Total Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	6,600	7,800	1,670	1,670	11,022	13,024	39.0	4,409	5,078
Massachusetts	52	4,300	4,600	1,690	1,760	7,267	8,096	37.0	2,761	2,996
Connecticut	52	2,200	2,200	1,680	1,770	3,696	3,894	38.0	1,368	1,480
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	6,500	6,800	1,687	1,763	10,963	11,990	37.3	4,129	4,476
New York	53	700	900	1,325	1,300	928	1,170	22.0	176	257
Pennsylvania	53	300	300	1,500	1,590	450	477	21.4	96	105
Total N.Y. & Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,000	1,200	1,378	1,372	1,378	1,647	22.0	272	362
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	8,900	9,900	1,500	1,480	13,350	14,652	24.0	3,004	3,516
Wisconsin	55	8,900	9,900	1,550	1,520	13,795	15,048	26.8	3,518	4,033
Minnesota	55	500	600	1,200	1,240	600	744	26.0	153	193
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	9,400	10,500	1,531	1,504	14,395	15,792	25.5	3,671	4,226
(Georgia	56	100	100	830	500	83	50	22.0	18	14
Florida	56	200	100	830	700	166	70	27.0	37	19
Total Ga.-Fla. Sun-grown	56	300	200	830	600	249	120	27.5	55	33
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-56	32,700	36,400	1,571	1,572	51,357	57,225	30.3	15,540	17,691
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper:										
Massachusetts	61	800	1,000	1,030	1,120	824	1,120	185.0	1,524	1,904
Connecticut	61	5,500	6,300	1,000	1,050	5,500	6,515	170.0	10,175	11,246
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown	61	6,300	7,300	1,004	1,060	6,324	7,735	170.0	11,699	13,150
Georgia	62	700	600	1,120	1,050	784	630	151.0	1,082	951
Florida	62	2,600	2,500	1,120	1,135	2,912	2,838	138.0	4,019	4,314
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	3,300	3,100	1,120	1,119	3,696	3,468	152.0	5,101	5,265
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	9,600	10,400	1,044	1,077	10,020	11,203	168.0	16,800	18,415
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	80,500	86,700	1,351	1,473	108,761	127,711	37.3	41,130	47,689
Class 7, Miscellaneous:										
Louisiana Perique	72	300	400	500	525	150	210	40.0	60	89
United States	All	1,457,500	1,745,600	965	1,117	1,406,196	1,950,213	40.5	569,798	814,956

## CROP REPORT

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

May 10, 1945

3:00 P. M. (E. W. T.)

## SUGAR BEETS

State	Acreage planted			Acreage harvested			Yield per acre		
	Average	1943	1944	Average	1943	1944	Average	1943	1944
	1933-42			1933-42			1933-42		
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Ohio	46	21	17	41	12	13	8.5	6.0	8.7
Mich.	124	60	69	112	48	59	8.5	6.2	8.8
Nebr.	74	52	53	69	49	46	12.5	11.6	10.7
Mont.	73	60	71	69	57	64	12.2	10.2	10.7
Idaho	67	49	50	62	42	43	12.8	15.5	14.4
Wyo.	50	26	31	46	25	28	12.1	10.3	11.0
Colo.	171	139	136	158	133	117	12.7	12.2	12.2
Utah	51	34	33	47	32	31	12.5	15.6	12.8
Calif.	149	83	77	140	70	71	14.5	15.4	16.9
Other States	120	92	98	109	80	86	9.9	11.2	11.7
U. S.	926	616	635	852	548	558	11.8	11.9	12.1

State	Production			Season av. price per		Value of	
	Average	1943	1944	ton rec.	by farmers 1/	production	
	1933-42			1943	1944	1943	1944
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	Dollars	Dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Ohio	351	72	113	10.00	11.20	720	1,266
Mich.	948	298	519	10.20	11.70	3,040	6,072
Nebr.	860	568	490	8.36	10.20	4,748	4,998
Mont.	846	581	682	9.25	10.60	5,374	7,229
Idaho	807	651	618	8.14	10.30	5,299	6,365
Wyo.	552	270	307	8.69	10.30	2,346	3,162
Colo.	2,001	1,623	1,427	8.42	10.70	13,666	15,269
Utah	587	499	396	8.01	10.20	3,997	4,039
Calif.	2,045	1,078	1,197	10.30	11.50	11,103	13,766
Other States	1,098	892	1,004	8.57	10.10	7,641	10,179
U. S.	10,094	6,532	6,753	8.87	10.70	57,934	72,345

1/ Includes price support payments of approximately \$1.36 per ton in 1943 and \$3.17 in 1944. Does not include Government payments under the Sugar Act of approximately \$2.55 per ton in 1943 and \$2.62 in 1944.

## BEET SUGAR

State	Production 1/		
	Average	1943	1944
	1933-42		
	Thousand short tons		
Ohio	38	11	17
Mich.	144	50	73
Nebr.	110	74	68
Mont.	122	104	109
Idaho	111	74	80
Wyo.	89	28	40
Colo.	311	243	230
Utah	86	65	55
Calif.	329	161	176
Other States	137	123	137
U. S.	1,478	933	985

## SUGAR BEET PULP

Item	Production		
	Average	1943	1944
	1933-42		
	Thousand short tons		
Molasses			
Pulp	163	84	74
Dried pulp	98	77	101
Moist pulp	1,595	1,063	1,008

1/ The production of sugar by States does not correspond with production of beets since considerable quantities of beets are processed in States other than where produced. Sugar is credited to the state in which it was manufactured.



### SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	: Acreage harvested			: Yield of cane per acre:			: Cane production		
	: Average: 1943 : 1944			: Average: 1943 : 1944			: Average: 1943 : 1944		
	: 1933-42:			: 1933-42:			: 1933-42:		
	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
For Sugar:									
Louisiana	236.0	259.0	246.0	17.7	20.8	20.0	4,229	5,387	4,920
Florida	20.4	27.2	27.4	32.7	25.5	28.5	666	694	721
Total	256.4	286.2	273.4	18.9	21.2	20.9	4,895	6,081	5,701
For Seed:									
Louisiana	23.7	19.0	22.0	17.6	20.3	19.5	408	386	429
Florida	.7	.7	.6	35.4	25.8	30.0	26	18	18
Total	24.4	19.7	22.6	18.2	20.5	19.8	434	404	447
Sugar & Seed:									
Louisiana	259.7	278.0	268.0	17.7	20.8	20.0	4,637	5,773	5,349
Florida	21.1	27.9	28.0	32.7	25.5	28.5	692	712	799
U.S. Total	280.8	305.9	296.0	18.8	21.2	20.8	5,329	6,485	6,148

### SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: PRICE AND VALUE

State	Season av. price per short ton rec'd by farmers 1/		Value of production	
	1943	1944	1943	1944
	<u>Dollars</u>		<u>Thousand dollars</u>	
For Sugar:				
Louisiana	4.60	5.00	24,780	24,600
Florida	4.75	4.65	3,296	3,632
Total	4.62	4.95	28,076	28,232
Sugar & Seed:				
Louisiana	4.60	5.00	26,556	26,745
Florida	4.75	4.65	3,382	3,715
U.S. Total	4.62	4.95	29,938	30,460

### PRODUCTS OF CANE GROWN FOR SUGAR

State	: Sugar (96° equivalent):			: Raw sugar produced			: Molasses 2/		
	: per ton of cane			: (96° equivalent)			: (including blackstrap)		
	: Average: 1943 : 1944			: Average: 1943 : 1944			: Average: 1943 : 1944		
	: 1933-42:			: 1933-42:			: 1933-42:		
	Pounds			Thousand short tons			Thousand gallons		
Louisiana	163	161	150	346	434	369	27,296	39,774	35,638
Florida	186	184	174	63	64	68	4,125	4,100	5,400
U.S. Total	167	164	153	410	493	437	31,421	43,874	41,038

1/ Includes price support payments in Louisiana of \$0.54 per ton in 1943 and approximately \$0.85 in 1944. Does not include Government payments under the Sugar Act of \$1.28 per ton in 1943 and approximately \$1.18 in 1944. 2/ Edible molasses not produced in Florida.

### MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION OF FARMS, UNITED STATES

1934-43 Average, 1944, and 1945

Month	Monthly total				Daily average per capita		
	Average	1944	1945	1945	Average	1944	1945
	1934-43			1944	1934-43		
		Million pounds		Pct.		Pounds	
March	8,704	9,765	10,062	103	2.15	2.29	2.33
April	9,266	10,240	10,842	106	2.36	2.48	2.59
Jan.-Apr. Incl.	33,277	37,268	38,324	102.8	2.12	2.24	2.29

### MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	:	May 1	:	State	:	May 1	:
and	Average	:		and	Average	:	
Division	:1934-43	:	1944 1945	Division	:1934-43	:	1944 1945
		Pounds				Pounds	
Me.	14.6	16.0	16.8	Md.	15.6	16.6	18.0
N.H.	14.8	16.3	17.0	Va.	11.4	12.2	14.3
Vt.	16.6	18.2	18.2	W.Va.	10.6	10.7	12.7
Mass.	18.7	17.6	20.4	N.C.	11.7	12.2	13.1
Conn.	18.4	19.0	19.4	S.C.	10.0	10.6	11.0
N.Y.	20.0	20.3	22.7	Ga.	9.2	8.9	9.7
N.J.	21.0	20.7	23.2	S.ATL.	11.29	12.30	13.30
Pa.	18.7	18.8	21.1	Ky.	11.6	11.7	13.4
N.ATL.	18.84	18.97	21.05	Tenn.	10.8	12.1	12.8
Ohio	16.5	16.1	18.5	Ala.	9.0	9.2	9.7
Ind.	15.6	15.3	17.4	Miss.	7.9	8.7	8.4
Ill.	16.3	17.1	19.2	Ark.	9.7	9.0	9.4
Mich.	18.8	18.7	20.9	Okla.	12.4	11.8	12.0
Wis.	19.0	20.5	21.6	Tex.	10.0	9.8	9.3
E.N.CENT.	17.68	18.37	20.01	S.CENT.	10.46	10.45	10.92
Minn.	18.1	18.2	19.5	Mont.	15.7	16.5	17.1
Iowa	16.2	16.8	18.2	Idaho	18.8	18.6	19.1
Mo.	11.7	11.2	13.7	Wyo.	14.1	15.1	16.0
N.Dak.	14.1	14.4	15.3	Colo.	15.4	14.6	17.8
S.Dak.	12.7	12.9	13.4	Wash.	20.4	21.0	21.1
Nebr.	15.3	14.6	15.7	Oreg.	19.7	19.1	20.3
Kans.	15.9	14.6	15.5	Calif.	21.5	22.0	22.8
W.N.CENT.	15.12	14.92	16.29	WEST.	18.09	19.33	20.17
				U. S.	15.26	15.60	16.86

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions and U. S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows:

North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.



May 1, 1945

## APRIL EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on:		Eggs per		Total eggs produced			
and	hand during April		100 layers		During April : Jan.-Apr., Incl.			
Division:	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	2,095	1,944	1,890	1,838	40	38	159	148
N.H.	1,912	1,892	1,866	1,917	36	36	145	139
Vt.	936	880	1,956	2,052	19	18	72	70
Mass.	5,025	4,594	1,875	1,971	94	91	378	367
R.I.	432	391	1,899	2,034	8	8	31	30
Conn.	2,645	2,303	1,839	1,884	49	43	189	180
N.Y.	12,514	10,722	1,800	1,860	225	199	870	771
N.J.	6,266	5,214	1,680	1,764	105	92	402	371
Pa.	17,774	14,868	1,758	1,830	312	272	1,119	1,002
N.ATL.	49,649	42,808	1,739	1,862	888	797	3,365	3,078
Ohio	19,355	17,440	1,746	1,866	338	325	1,178	1,104
Ind.	13,893	12,992	1,836	1,914	255	249	875	797
Ill.	21,102	19,497	1,692	1,806	357	352	1,195	1,112
Mich.	11,412	10,717	1,710	1,824	195	195	693	660
Wis.	16,234	14,542	1,620	1,722	263	250	955	902
E.N.CENT.	81,996	75,188	1,717	1,823	1,408	1,371	4,896	4,575
Minn.	24,760	23,984	1,716	1,776	425	426	1,521	1,502
Iowa	32,027	29,771	1,656	1,788	530	532	1,805	1,746
Mo.	22,440	20,470	1,812	1,896	407	388	1,301	1,181
N.Dak.	5,467	5,184	1,596	1,716	37	39	272	261
S.Dak.	9,063	8,097	1,602	1,743	145	141	445	425
Nebr.	14,823	14,018	1,686	1,842	250	258	843	848
Kans.	15,774	14,704	1,764	1,878	278	276	948	885
W.N.CENT.	124,359	116,228	1,706	1,815	2,122	2,110	7,135	6,848
Del.	902	803	1,806	1,809	16	15	54	51
Md.	3,147	2,982	1,728	1,764	54	53	179	174
Va.	7,973	7,167	1,668	1,758	133	126	435	427
W.Va.	3,806	2,996	1,732	1,893	68	57	215	178
N.C.	9,792	9,716	1,437	1,539	141	150	437	443
S.C.	3,611	3,510	1,386	1,425	50	50	155	151
Ga.	6,632	5,988	1,350	1,419	90	85	276	260
Fla.	1,696	1,430	1,524	1,578	26	23	89	79
S.ATL.	37,609	31,592	1,537	1,616	578	559	1,840	1,763
Ky.	10,014	8,658	1,704	1,761	171	152	554	497
Tenn.	9,853	8,752	1,578	1,641	155	144	504	456
Ala.	6,772	5,585	1,428	1,506	97	84	293	257
Miss.	7,039	6,269	1,338	1,344	95	84	276	252
Ark.	7,604	6,684	1,524	1,587	116	106	325	289
La.	4,282	3,812	1,386	1,380	59	53	168	152
Okla.	12,558	11,087	1,734	1,830	218	203	710	654
Tex.	29,014	25,439	1,656	1,713	480	436	1,446	1,340
S.CENT.	87,136	76,286	1,595	1,654	1,391	1,262	4,276	3,897
Mont.	1,936	1,744	1,668	1,764	32	31	101	97
Idaho	2,339	1,705	1,680	1,761	39	30	133	107
Wyo.	774	624	1,746	1,662	14	10	43	33
Colo.	3,813	3,112	1,620	1,746	62	54	198	172
N.Mex.	1,213	925	1,581	1,554	19	14	61	49
Ariz.	494	427	1,764	1,620	9	7	31	25
Utah	2,335	2,312	1,800	1,677	42	39	138	137
Nev.	267	265	1,830	1,695	5	5	15	15
Wash.	5,468	5,122	1,806	1,788	99	92	363	355
Oreg.	3,165	2,983	1,848	1,854	58	55	200	195
Calif.	15,286	13,438	1,758	1,740	269	234	943	814
WEST.	37,095	32,657	1,747	1,748	648	571	2,226	1,999
U.S.	417,894	377,759	1,683	1,766	7,035	6,670	23,738	22,160

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1945

May 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## PRICES PAID BY FARMERS FOR BABY CHICKS AND TURKEY POULTS IN 1944 AND 1945

State:	Average price paid for baby chicks per 100										Av. price paid for turkey	
	Straight run chicks		Sexed pullet chicks		Sexed cockerel chicks		All chicks		poults per 100			
Div. :	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
D o l l a r s												
Maine	14.80	14.80	22.60	22.60	8.30	9.10	17.10	17.20	60.00	80.00		
N.H.	15.60	15.60	23.10	23.60	8.50	10.50	18.40	17.70	65.00	85.00		
Vt.	15.30	15.40	23.10	23.10	10.50	11.50	16.70	17.30	67.00	80.00		
Mass.	14.30	15.50	23.60	23.90	8.90	10.70	18.00	16.90	70.00	83.00		
R.I.	15.50	15.50	23.00	24.00	8.50	10.50	17.80	19.80	74.00	80.00		
Conn.	15.80	16.20	22.00	24.00	10.30	12.00	17.80	19.70	80.00	85.00		
N.ENG.	15.00	15.50	23.00	23.60	8.86	10.10	17.80	17.70	69.70	82.30		
N.Y.	15.00	15.90	26.00	27.20	8.00	8.00	17.50	18.80	75.00	80.00		
N.J.	14.80	15.40	26.60	26.30	7.30	10.00	17.10	18.20	73.00	80.00		
Pa.	13.30	13.80	22.30	22.40	6.80	7.00	14.80	15.30	63.00	73.00		
P.ATL.	14.00	14.60	24.50	24.90	7.48	8.00	16.00	16.80	66.40	75.10		
Ohio	13.50	13.80	23.50	23.90	6.20	6.80	15.10	16.00	62.00	72.00		
Ind.	13.00	13.60	20.10	20.70	7.40	7.60	13.80	14.50	60.00	77.00		
Ill.	12.90	13.40	19.40	20.80	6.90	8.30	13.70	14.50	52.00	70.00		
Mich.	13.70	13.90	24.10	24.50	6.10	8.70	17.00	17.40	80.00	80.00		
Wis.	14.20	14.30	25.10	26.00	6.50	6.60	17.80	18.50	66.00	83.00		
E.N.C.	13.30	13.70	23.00	23.50	6.58	7.66	15.20	15.90	63.40	75.70		
Minn.	14.40	14.40	26.50	27.40	4.30	4.50	17.80	18.20	81.00	84.00		
Iowa	13.50	13.60	22.20	23.00	6.70	6.60	14.90	15.40	76.00	76.00		
Mo.	11.30	11.80	17.60	18.40	5.50	7.10	12.20	12.80	52.00	63.00		
N.Dak.	14.80	14.40	22.50	22.70	8.50	7.30	16.00	15.40	68.00	79.00		
S.Dak.	14.00	14.30	22.20	22.60	7.90	7.60	14.70	15.20	73.00	76.00		
Nebr.	13.00	13.20	21.40	21.50	5.80	6.40	14.00	13.70	70.00	70.00		
Kans.	12.40	12.80	19.40	20.60	5.50	6.30	13.10	13.80	60.00	73.00		
W.N.C.	13.20	13.40	22.70	23.50	5.94	6.29	14.80	15.20	72.20	76.40		
Del.	13.00	13.60	21.60	23.00	9.30	11.00	13.80	14.70	65.00	72.00		
Md.	12.60	13.60	20.90	21.90	4.80	7.00	14.10	14.70	68.00	75.00		
Va.	13.00	13.40	21.30	20.00	7.30	7.70	13.90	14.10	61.00	73.00		
W.Va.	13.00	13.40	21.00	22.00	7.20	7.70	14.90	15.30	57.00	68.00		
N.C.	12.50	13.10	15.50	19.30	7.00	9.70	12.60	14.00	55.00	68.00		
S.C.	11.60	13.20	16.00	18.90	8.00	8.30	12.00	13.80	64.00	66.00		
Ga.	12.30	13.80	17.50	18.90	8.80	10.50	12.60	14.00	40.00	50.00		
Fla.	14.60	15.50	19.00	19.70	3.50	11.50	15.10	16.30	35.00	65.00		
S.ATL.	12.70	13.50	19.30	20.30	7.78	8.53	13.40	14.30	59.60	68.70		
Ky.	12.60	12.80	19.20	19.00	6.50	7.40	13.20	13.60	37.00	60.00		
Tenn.	12.00	12.80	17.40	19.20	6.90	7.30	12.80	13.80	40.00	50.00		
Ala.	12.10	13.30	17.80	19.10	8.30	8.60	12.50	14.00	45.00	46.00		
Miss.	11.60	12.60	18.50	19.50	6.40	7.60	13.10	13.30	56.00	56.00		
E.S.C.	12.20	12.90	18.30	19.20	7.28	7.58	12.90	13.70	41.50	53.90		
Ark.	11.30	11.60	17.20	17.00	5.30	6.40	12.60	12.00	60.00	70.00		
La.	11.90	13.30	15.20	17.60	7.70	8.50	12.20	14.10	33.00	53.00		
Okl.	11.70	12.50	19.80	20.60	5.20	6.40	12.80	13.70	60.00	65.00		
Tex.	12.10	12.20	20.30	20.50	5.50	5.90	13.50	13.80	51.00	64.00		
W.S.C.	11.90	12.30	19.30	20.00	5.65	6.31	13.10	13.60	51.40	64.10		
Mont.	15.80	15.60	27.00	26.00	7.20	7.00	16.90	17.10	60.00	80.00		
Idaho	16.00	16.50	29.50	29.00	7.00	8.00	18.50	18.50	72.00	78.00		
Wyo.	14.30	14.70	25.30	26.70	7.60	7.00	15.60	15.30	72.00	83.00		
Colo.	14.00	13.70	24.00	22.20	5.30	7.30	15.40	14.70	83.00	83.00		
N.Mex.	13.00	13.00	23.20	22.00	5.90	8.00	14.60	14.10	70.00	70.00		
Ariz.	14.80	15.50	26.60	28.50	7.60	7.60	18.00	20.70	72.00	76.00		
Utah	15.50	15.40	30.40	31.50	5.00	4.50	20.30	19.00	85.00	88.00		
Nev.	17.80	15.80	32.00	32.00	5.00	5.00	26.30	23.90	82.00	82.00		
MOUNT.	14.90	14.90	27.90	27.30	6.20	6.64	17.30	15.90	81.20	84.40		
Wash.	17.60	17.20	29.90	31.00	7.90	8.10	22.10	21.10	66.00	74.00		
Oreg.	16.50	16.80	28.50	30.00	5.80	5.80	21.40	21.70	73.00	75.00		
Calif.	16.10	16.20	30.80	30.80	5.50	5.70	19.60	19.30	72.00	78.00		
PAC.	16.50	16.50	30.10	30.70	6.37	6.62	20.50	20.10	72.30	76.20		
U.S.	13.30	13.70	23.00	23.50	6.67	7.17	15.00	15.50	69.70	75.00		

